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# Daily Report

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### Burundi

**Burundi: Regional Committee To Consider Creating Peacekeeping Force**

**ABO107202096 Paris APP in English  
2015 GMT 01 Jul 96**

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Arusha, Tanzania, July 1 (APP) — Ministers from five African countries, meeting on how to provide military aid to strife-torn Burundi, formed a committee of experts Monday [1 July] to consider creating a peacekeeping force.

The panel will be headed by the commander of the Tanzanian military and also have representatives from Burundi itself, Uganda, Rwanda and Ethiopia.

Its creation follows a regional summit last week in which Burundi, torn by fighting between its Hutu majority and Tutsi minority, asked for help in keeping the peace.

The experts will meet Tuesday and travel soon to the Burundian capital Bujumbura.

The host of the meeting here Monday, Tanzanian Foreign Minister, Jakaya Kikwete, said the proposed peacekeeping force would not be looking for a fight but would nonetheless mean business.

"We don't want the troops to go to Burundi and fight anybody," he said. "We would like the troops to go there and keep peace but with the capability to deal with those who are going to break the peace."

Kikwete refused to say which countries might send troops to Burundi and which might lead the force. But an official who took part in the meeting said on condition of anonymity that Tanzania, Uganda and Ethiopia might be willing to dispatch troops.

**Burundi: President Muu's Foreign Intervention In National Day Speech**

**ABO207103296 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 1030 GMT 1 Jul 96**

[Independence Day address by President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya; place and date not given — live or recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Honorable president of the National Assembly; Your Excellencies the prime minister and spouse; Your Excellencies President Buyoya, former Burundian president and spouse; Honorable MPs; Your Excellencies the ministers and foreign diplomats accredited to Burundi; Dear Burundians: Peace, tranquility and unity be with you. Fight for our country's independence. Thank you. [passage omitted]

The first thing we are agreed upon is that we must find ways to halt the killings in the country. That is why the Tanzanian head of state organized a summit for the countries of the Great Lakes, which are Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, and Zaire. The Ethiopian prime minister, who is also the OAU chairman, and the OAU secretary general were also invited. The summit was to study ways of helping the Burundian Government to extinguish the conflagration in our country, failure to do so representing a potential threat to our neighbors. If your neighbor's house catches fire and you fail to help him extinguish it, even your own house might end up catching fire.

Before going to Arusha we met members of the National Security Council with a view to establishing a consensus between myself, the prime minister, and those who were to accompany us. The consensus was that we should ask friends to help us end the killings and protect the citizens against continued killings by criminals wherever they might come from and whoever they might be.

**Burundians:** The decision made by the head of state, the prime minister, and members of the National Security Council seems to have been misunderstood by some Burundians, particularly politicians. We have recently been explaining the decision and would like to briefly explain it once again.

First of all, in asking for help to end the killings and to protect the citizens, we did not neglect our duty to uphold Burundi's independence. On the contrary, we wanted to consolidate it and cause it to be respected by Burundians in peace and tranquility.

Second, those coming to help us will not be coming to cause us problems, but to help us while respecting Burundian laws. They will be under my guidance and that of the government, and they will cooperate with our Armed Forces.

Third, we established a committee to study the modalities of providing and implementing the assistance. The committee is chaired by Tanzania and assisted by Uganda. It will work jointly with a group representing the Burundian Government. That means that Burundi will be indicating what it sees as being wrong and identifying remedies.

Accordingly, you will be able to realize that we did not neglect anything when we acted to strengthen the country's independence. What we seek is an end to the killings and better protection for Burundians. [passage omitted]

Before making the decision, we studied the issue in depth and concluded that if we failed to take the decision we would be selling our independence. Burundians who

## CENTRAL AFRICA

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are prepared to listen to us and trust us will realize that by taking the decision we acted as people who love this country.

Once Burundians are at peace, we shall embark on a national debate bringing together all Burundians both at home and abroad. From the debate we shall derive a summary of how Burundians would be able to live together in peace, and a new constitution.

Your Excellencies and dear Burundians: Some people ask why we seek outside help as if it were unavailable here in Burundi. No one can say that it is unavailable, but the problems being experienced by the country have shackled a number of those who have the potential to help. That is why things became difficult. Currently, the situation cannot return to normal unless peace is restored and Burundians are protected from all those who want to kill them.

Others say that the state, especially the head of state, does not provide the national army with sufficient means. I wish to inform Burundians that since I started to lead Burundi, first in an interim capacity between 12 April and 30 September and then after being elected by the National Assembly, I have done everything I could to ensure that the national army performed its duties properly.

At first we rejected foreign intervention. Some quarters wanted to send in foreign troops without those being requested by us, and by force. We rejected this.

Second, during my two-year term of office, about 9,000 young men and women have enlisted in the Army. What other president has done that, even at the times when the country was experiencing problems, such as in 1972, 1988, or recently between 1990 and 1992?

There are also those who say that we stopped the Defense Ministry from recalling retired soldiers to arms. I did not do that. Perhaps officials of the ministry did not order it or they had problems doing so. As far as we were concerned, we were not against it, we accepted the idea.

Third, I wish to inform you that today we have begun to enhance our potential by increasing the number of gendarmes and establishing a strong police force to keep the peace countrywide. This is in implementation of what I told you on 15 April this year. All this will be implemented very soon. I want the gendarmes and the new policemen to be selected from all ethnic groups and provinces so that all the citizens are represented. We also seek regional assistance in training the gendarmes and policemen. [passage omitted]

### Burundian Hutu Liberation Party Rejects Plan for Foreign Intervention

ABO107183896 Paris AFP in French  
1730 GMT 1 Jul 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Nairobi, 1 Jul (AFP) — The Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People [Palipehutu] today rejected Bujumbura's demand for regional military assistance. It considers that this is directed against the majority ethnic group that have been "dominated and massacred" for centuries.

In a communique to AFP in Nairobi, the Palipehutu, one of the Hutu rebel organizations locked up in warfare with the Tutsi minority dominated army, considers that the decisions reached at the recent regional summit in Arusha, northern Tanzania, are aimed at "giving assistance to the Tutsi single-ethnic group army now facing difficulties. [passage omitted]

In the view of Palipehutu, the Arusha decision "forms part of the strategy to consolidate the Tutsi empire in the Great Lakes Region."

In this regard, it affirms that combined forces of the Burundian, Rwandan, and Ugandan armies recently launched an attack "without success" on the Hutu rebels in the highly agitated northwestern Cibitoke Province. [passage omitted]

The communique adds that "the United States has endorsed the idea of sending foreign troops to fight against all the forces that have been engaged in the armed struggle for the liberation of the Hutu people that have for centuries been dominated and massacred."

The Palipehutu holds the view that "any attempt by the Hutus to fight for their rights have always been considered by the Tutsis as a subversion of national security and a rebellion" and that "the Tutsis have thus built their system on a policy of defense and hegemony."

To conclude, the communique indicates that Palipehutu has "ordered" its armed wing, the National Liberation Forces, to subject anyone, who gives military assistance to the age-long oppressors of the Hutu people, to the same plight as the Tutsis."

However, the Palipehutu says that it is "open to proper and formal dialogue."

### Rwanda

**Rwanda: Huts 'Extremists' Offer \$1,000 for Every American Killed'**

**ABD107150096 Groot-Bijgaarden DE STANDAARD  
in Dutch 1 Jul 96 p 5**

[Article by Rik De Gucht: "Extreme Huts and Tutsis Again Cause Increased Tension in Burundi and Rwanda"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Brussels — Ethnic extremists in Burundi and Rwanda have once again made their presence felt and caused new tensions. Several thousand Tutsis demonstrated in the streets of Bujumbura and in north Rwanda 28 people were killed in an attack by Hutu rebels.

In the Burundian capital Bujumbura, Jean-Baptiste Bagazza, president between 1976 and 1987 and now leader of the radical Tutsi PARENA party, openly called for the resignation of President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya and the removal of Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo and his government "for high treason." He also called upon his supporters not to go to work this week and to shut down all public life. Finally, he proposed that as many young men and women as possible should begin military training "in order to be able to respond to foreign intervention."

The hard-line Tutsi opposition in Burundi is not in agreement with the possible arrival of an international peace-keeping force with Ugandan and Tanzanian soldiers. The Ugandans would protect the Tutsis and the Tanzanians the Huts. In Rwanda, observers at the UN mission for human rights spoke of an attack by an armed gang in the Ciciye district, in the region of northwest Gitarama, some 20 kilometers from the Zairian border. It seems that 28 Tutsi citizens, survivors of the 1994 genocide, were killed in the attack. Army spokesman Emmanuel Nshabiro said the action was carried out by Hutu rebels who live in the Gishwati forest.

### Ambassador

Also in Rwanda, a new group of Hutu extremists named PALIR, who apparently have a base in south Cyangugu but who principally operate from the Kenyan capital Nairobi, are prepared "to pay \$1,000 for every American killed in Rwanda." The head of the US Embassy in Kigali, Robert Gribbin, would fetch \$1,500. Americans have aroused exceptional hatred among Rwanda's Huts

over recent months due to their virtually unconditional support for the Tutsi regime in Kigali.

### Zaire

**Zaire: Former Prime Minister Nguz Resumes Political Functions**

**ABD207110596 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1830 GMT 1 Jul 96**

[FBIS Translated Text] Former Prime Minister Jean Nguz A Karli-I-Bond has returned to the political front. The longstanding figure of the Zairian political life has resumed the functions of chairman of the Conclave Political Forces, that is the presidential group. Mr. Nguz had given up the post for more than three years owing to illness. He was called back to the post as a result of the abuses of Mandungu-Bula Nyati, the acting chairman of the forces. He was accused by his colleagues of trying to destabilize present Prime Minister Leon Kengo wa Dondo. Correspondent Kamanda wa Kamanda Muzembe has the details from Kinshasa:

[Begin Muzembe recording] A few days ago, Mr. Nguz met with Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, the Zairian head of state, at Gbadolite, to, quote, present his medical certificate and announce his availability to resume his functions at the head of the state's political group, unquote. I take note of your statement, President Mobutu allegedly responded. Since then, things have gone very fast, and many statements favorable for his return were broadcast by the national radio and television. The statements were, however, described as biased and full of irregularities by some people such as the Congolese National Movement-Lumumba of (Christophe Mbonye), member of the sub-platform called Front for the Conquest of Democracy [Front pour la Conquete de la Democratie], who fears that Mr. Nguz is only a toy in the hands of power-greedy people. For this party, which is not convinced that Mr. Nguz has recovered from his illness, the former prime minister's family should prosecute, in case the worst happens, all those who pressure him to resume his political activities. According to a number of sources, Mr. Nguz is allegedly assisted in his functions by (Muda Obambuka) of the Popular Movement of the Revolution, while the spokesman might be (Kitenge Yezu). [end recording]

**Djibouti**

**Djibouti: President Hassan Cancels Visit to Paris**  
**LD0107134896 Paris Radio France International**  
**in French 1230 GMT 1 Jul 96**

[FBIS Translated Text] Djibouti President Hassan Gouled Aptidon has called off the visit he was scheduled to make to Paris today. The reason for this postponement is not known. No other date has been set yet.

**Ethiopia**

**Ethiopia: Over 600 Refugees Repatriated From Sudan**

**EA3006130096 Addis Ababa Radio Ethiopia**  
**International Service in English 1630 GMT 29 Jun 96**

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Over 600 Ethiopian refugees have been repatriated from Sudan. The refugees will be provided with transportation costs of 180 birr and 50 kg of wheat each on their departure from Shire and Gonder to their home localities. According to repatriation coordinators, the returnees will also be given 1,500 birr, a quintal of wheat and food oil each as a subsidy on their arrival at their home places.

**Tanzania**

**Tanzania: Government Reports Statistics on Violent Crimes by Refugees**

**EA0107220196 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania**  
**Network in Swahili 1300 GMT 1 Jul 96**

[FBIS Translated Text] A total of 169 firearms and 1,463 rounds of ammunition had been seized by the end of April this year following a special crackdown on people in possession of arms in Kigoma and Kagera regions (northwestern Tanzania). Mr. Emmanuel Mwambukutu, deputy minister for home affairs, said in parliament today that the government had taken effective measures to control acts of violent robberies perpetrated by some refugees from Rwanda and Burundi. He said all refugees found guilty of violent robbery or who sneaked into the country with arms would be jailed and then repatriated to their respective countries on completion of their sentences.

Mr. Mwambukutu said a total of 17,000 refugees had entered the country between last January and June. He said apart from armed robberies, some citizens were in league with some of the refugees who brought arms into the country and hid them in the forest, later to be used to commit crimes, including illegal hunting.

Mr. Mwambukutu said the government would not tolerate any acts of banditry and those found guilty of the crime would be dealt with summarily.

**Uganda**

**Uganda: Vice President, 2 Ministers Win Parliamentary Seats**

**EA2806124196 Kampala Radio Uganda Network**  
**in English 1000 GMT 28 Jun 96**

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The Interim Electoral Commission has continued to release results of parliamentary elections for the 214 seats. Among the complete results that have so far been received include those of Kigulu South in Iganga District where the vice president, Dr. Wandira Kazibwe, won. Nakawa Division in Kampala District has been won by Local Government Minister Jaber Bidandi Ssali. Kabale municipality has been taken by foreign affairs minister, Dr. Ruhakana Rugunda. [passage omitted]

**Uganda: Rebels Seize Ballot Boxes in Gulu District, Voters Disperse**

**EA2806151096 Kampala THE NEW VISION**  
**in English 28 Jun 96 p 1**

[Article by Emmy Allio and Peregrine Olonga: "Rebels Grab Ballot Boxes"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kony rebels yesterday morning [27 June] grabbed and fled with three ballot boxes, dispersing voters in Alero division, Nwoya county in Gulu district. Police constables manning the polling stations and the election officials fled when about 30 rebels struck.

The Gulu returning officer, Mr. Henry Owori, yesterday confirmed the incident. Owori said by 0900 efforts were being made to send troops and police to retrieve the ballot boxes. The ballot boxes contained everything including the registers and ballot papers, Owori said.

Police sources said the ballot boxes were for Bwobo-Tochi primary school and two for Alero Pamin-Yai Polling Stations.

According to Olum, the presiding officer who fled when the rebels struck, gunshots were heard as the voters dispersed at around 0800 yesterday. Another rebel presence close to polling stations was yesterday reported in the areas of Opit, Lakwana sub-county in Omoro county. The Army and the police were pursuing them and reinforcements were being called, sources said.

**South Africa: IFF Wins 44.4%, ANC 33% in KwaZulu Elections**

**MB207063796 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 0500 GMT 2 Jul 96**

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The final results of the KwaZulu/Natal local government elections give the IFF [Inkatha Freedom Party] 44.4 percent of the vote and the ANC 33 percent. The figures show a drop of 5.6 percentage points for the IFF, and a one percentage point increase for the ANC. The NP [National Party] received 12 percent of the vote, and the DP [Democratic Party] 3.3 percent. Election officials say 3.4 million voters registered for the election in which there was a voter turnout of 46 percent.

**South Africa: Further on KwaZulu/Natal Election Results**

**MB207111296 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0935 GMT 2 Jul 96**

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pietermaritzburg July 2 SAPA — The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFFP] polled 11 percent more proportional votes than the African National Congress in last week's KwaZulu-Natal local government elections, according to official results announced on Tuesday [2 July].

Releasing the official election results in Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu-Natal local government MBC [member of the Executive Council] Peter Miller said consolidated proportional votes showed the IFF had secured 44.50 percent of voter support compared to the ANC's 33.22 percent.

The National Party won 12.69 percent, the Democratic Party 3.33 percent, Minority Front 2.29 percent, African Christian Democratic Party 0.51 percent, Pan-Africanist Congress 0.14 percent, Freedom Front 0.32 percent, Conservative Party 0.07 percent, and independents and others polled 2.88 percent.

Ward results showed the IFF won most seats with a total of 562, compared to the ANC's 514. The nearest other challenger was the National Party with 187 seats.

Figures appeared to indicate the IFF had secured a smaller slice of the proportional vote compared to the 1994 general election when it gained nearly 51 percent.

Miller said the ANC had failed to make inroads into the IFF support base.

The ANC proportional vote had remained unchanged at 33.22 percent — almost identical to its 1994 result. "The reality is that two-thirds of the voters in this province still voted for political parties other than the ANC."

"The non-ANC vote has spread itself perhaps a little differently to the way it did last time," Miller said. He said the local government election result was not strictly comparable to the 1994 general election because of the presence of non-aligned candidates who absorbed 45,000 proportional votes.

The overall provincial percentage poll was 44 percent, significantly lower than the 1994 poll.

Results from two wards were still outstanding, Miller said, but these would not significantly alter the overall result.

**South African Press Review for 27 Jun**

**MB2806063796**

[FBIS Report]

**SOWETAN**

Tuberculosis Epidemic in South Africa — Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 27 June in a page-16 editorial finds it shocking that tuberculosis "kills at least 8,000 South Africans each year, which is more than are killed by AIDS, malaria, measles and murders put together." "This stands in sharp contrast to the figures in Mozambique, easily one of the world's poorest countries, where the infection rate is half South Africa's 311 people per 100,000." SOWETAN wonders whether "priority has been placed on health issues in the new democracy and whether enough effort is being made to utilise the technological capacity to the benefit of its inhabitants." "It is highly ironical that the most advanced country in the Southern African subcontinent also happens to be the one with the worst tuberculosis epidemic in the world."

**THE CITIZEN**

Justice Minister Confrontation With Police Commissioner — Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 21 June in a page-6 editorial is "pleased" at the announcement by President Mandela that 40,000 National Defense Force members will support the police in implementing the National Crime Prevention Strategy. "It would be in everyone's interests" if Justice Minister Dullah Omar "did not pick a quarrel with National Police Commissioner George Pivaz." Omar claims that Pivaz did not consult the Justice Department on the police plan, and that the department's first knowledge of the plan was "when we read about it in the media". "The country is suffering from an unprecedented crime wave. The police need all the support they can get, which means Mr Omar should not rock the boat with his allegations, but should give the plan all the support he can."

**Swaziland**

**Swaziland Teachers, Civil Servants Fail To Attend Negotiations**

MBO207104596 *Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND* in English 3 Jul 96 p 32

[Report by Albert Massango]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mbabane — Negotiations between government and the two associations of teachers and civil servants suffered yet another blow yesterday as teachers' representatives failed to show up.

This was disclosed by the acting president of the Swaziland National Association of Civil Servants (SNACS), Absalom Diamini in an interview.

He said they received invitation letters on Sunday night (30 June) from the government for the resumption of the negotiations. The negotiations were stalled in the past three weeks after both SNAT and SNACS went on strike claiming that government was negotiating in bad faith.

Both teachers and the civil servants are on strike to force government to meet their demand of 18 percent salary increase across the board.

Diamini said the negotiations could not take off yesterday because SNAT was not present. The SNAT leadership which is involved in the negotiations could not be reached for comment.

The SNACS negotiating team came out from the negotiation room at the Ministry of Labour building, leaving the government team behind. The government negotiating team was locked up there for the most part of the morning.

Meanwhile the strike action actively continued in regions except in Mbabane where things seemed to be going on smoothly.

Within the government premises police were in patrol and in ministries where there are many gates, only one outlet remained open for the public.

**Swaziland Court Postpones Hearing on Teachers' Strike Until 8 Jul**

MBO206174596 *Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network* in English 1600 GMT 28 Jun 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The interim order declaring teachers' and civil servants' strike action over salary increment illegal has been extended to 8 July. The president of the industrial court, Mr. Martin Banda, granted the extension to give the defense sufficient time to study the reformed government application following amendments made in court today. The applicant, right

in court, changed to collective agreement to recognition agreement on the initial application. The applicant was successful with the amendment, but failed to make the hearing begin today. Teachers' attorney, Mr. Lindifa Mamba, says the applicant sworn-in statement is defective.

News on the postponement was greeted with jubilations by the teachers and civil servants at the court premises. The 2,000 government employees marched orderly, singing victory songs when leaving the court premises. Security personnel played a low profile, allowing teachers and civil servants to move about the court unmolested.

Later the Swaziland National Association of Teachers (SNAT) showered police force with their praises for the professional approach with which they handled the sensitive issue between government and its employees. SNAT Secretary General Mr. Saladin Magagula says police helped by controlling traffic and maintaining order during the hearing. He says teachers and civil servants were well treated as none of them were man-handled.

**Swaziland: Taiwan To Send 1st Volunteer Workers In Aug**

MBO107171296 *Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio* in English 1500 GMT 1 Jul 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] It has been announced in Taipei that 13 volunteer workers will leave for Swaziland and the end of next month, on the first overseas civilian humanitarian mission from Taiwan. A researcher at the International Cooperation Development Fund says Taiwan received foreign aid in the past, and now wants to repay the international community. The 13 volunteers, chosen from more than 600 applicants, will teach Mandarin and business and agricultural subjects, and also consultancy in computer science.

**Zambia**

**Zambia: Article Notes Signs of 'Incipient Civil War'**

MBO207104296 *Cape Town CAPE TIMES* in English 26 Jun 96 p 8

[Report by Colin Legum]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Britain and the U.S. have responded to appeals from African leaders to intervene in the deepening crisis in Zambia — which is threatening to blow the country apart in the three-month run-up to the presidential elections in October.

The U.S. has issued a statement deeply deplored the constitutional amendments adopted by Zambia's parliament which, among other things, forbids former president Kenneth Kaunda to run as a presidential candidate against his successor, President Frederick Chiluba.

Parliament says Kaunda was not born in Zambia, having come as a youngster with his Malawian-born missionary parents. The U.S. has declared that the amendments "seriously threaten the integrity and credibility of the electoral process and significantly undermine Zambia's democratic development" and has announced that as a result it is reviewing its bilateral and multilateral relations with Zambia, including assistance programmes, pending immediate steps to ensure free elections.

British Minister for Overseas Development Mrs Lynda Chalker warned that while the UK did not want to cut its aid to Zambia, its development partnership with that country was based on a shared commitment to democracy and to economic reforms.

Botswana's President, Sir Ketumile Masire, has taken the lead in rallying African support for the repeal of the constitutional amendments. In addition to his personal protest to Chiluba, he has urged Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe to assert his right as chairman of the Frontline States to call a summit meeting to discuss the situation in Zambia. Masire has also urged action by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

Chiluba admitted that Zambia would face problems if foreign aid was cut off, but he suggested that the difficulty could be eased by Zambians working harder. He has given no hint that he might drop the amendments — in spite of the resignations, in protest, of two of his ministers. Veteran Leftist Simon Zukas, Minister of Works and Supply, was one of those who quit. In addition, all 30 opposition groups in Zambia, including Kaunda's United National Independent Party (UNIP), have registered their opposition to the amendments.

Meanwhile, all the early signs of an incipient civil war are present in Zambia.

— A mysterious group calling itself the Black Mamba is responsible for setting off a number of bombs at key points in the capital — and Kaunda's recent announcement that he is ready to break the law if the government prevents him contesting the presidential election has been seized on by the government as evidence of UNIP's connection with the group.

Kaunda told me in London that he had no clue who was behind Black Mamba, but said he was seriously worried about a civil war developing in Zambia.

— Political arrests have increased sharply. On June 2, five prominent people, including three retired army generals and a police officer, were arrested in connection with the Black Mamba bombings.

Two days later eight UNIP members — including its vice-president, Chief Inyambo Yeta and retired General Joseph Chitomfwa, were charged with treason because of their alleged connection with the group.

— Student protests have grown. Police used tear-gas to stop a student march to State House on June 7. Tension within student ranks increased after the arrest of Emmanuel Tambo, president of the Students' Union.

A violent collapse of Zambia's political system would have serious implications for the entire Southern African region.

It would threaten the tentative stability of Angola and Mozambique, which are painfully recovering from decades of civil war. But a war in Zambia would affect not only its most immediate neighbours. It would also affect South Africa, which has important trade, communications and political links with the country. It would also undoubtedly hold up the negotiations with Anglo American, among others, over the privatisation of Zambia's fraught copper-mining industry.

What can be done to pull Zambia back from the brink of disaster?

All the major international organisations — the UN, European Union and the OAU — agree that the only way to prevent domestic conflict from escalating into serious violence is to institute an early-warning system. Diplomatic, economic and even military mechanisms need to be in place to cope if the threatened breakdown of Zambia's political system occurs.

The evidence of a disastrous violent struggle is already overwhelming. But the organisations agree that the situation is retrievable if South Africa and the other Frontline States, backed by the OAU and Zambia's donor countries, force Chiluba to scrap the undemocratic amendments to the constitution.

The only reason for the amendments is that the Chiluba government is afraid that Kaunda might defeat it — an irony, since it was Kaunda's voluntary abandonment of his single-party state that opened the way for the election of Chiluba's misnamed Movement for Multiparty Democracy.

2 July 1996

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

Zambian Daily Reports on PRC Ministerial Delegation's Visit

AB2806134396 *Lusaka THE POST in English*  
28 Jun 96

[Report by Joe Kaunda and Reuben Phiri: "Chiluba Praises the Chinese Government" — received via Internet]

(FBIS Transcribed Text) President Frederick Chiluba has praised the Chinese Government for providing assistance on sociopolitical conditions and said it was a tremendous inspiration to any nation which wants to develop. The President said this when the visiting Chinese delegation called on him at State House yesterday.

"It's nice for you to visit us at a time like this one to express solidarity with us. Our relationship dates back before independence and this is evidenced through the Tazara [Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority], the presence of the Chinese in the defense force, hospitals, and other sectors of the economy," Chiluba said.

He also hailed the Chinese for their country's development, which he said had no influence from outside. "China is very developed yet you don't miss the point that for development to succeed. People have to participate and not to be told by anybody from outside what to do. We have borrowed that spirit," Chiluba said.

And the Chinese Government has pledged that it will keep clear of any involvement in Zambia's internal affairs in a bid to strengthen both economic and friendship ties between the two nations.

Speaking in an interview at a cocktail party held for the Chinese delegation on Wednesday [26 June], visiting

foreign trade and economic cooperation vice minister, Liu Shanzai, felt that there was a need for both countries not to involve themselves with other country's internal affairs. "Our policy is not to interfere in the internal affairs of any country, Zambia inclusive," Shanzai said. "This stand is to help strengthen and improve the existing bilateral ties."

Shanzai disclosed that it was for this reason that China had ruled out any form of aid cuts to Zambia, but has instead on Wednesday granted unconditional aid to the country amounting to US\$21.6 million. The grant will include US\$18 million loan to rehabilitate and recapitalize Kabwe's defunct Mulungushi Textiles Mill, while the remaining US\$3.6 million of the aid package is a nonproject grant.

And one of the leading Chinese mining conglomerate, China National Nonferrous Metals Industry Corporation (CNNMIC), is exploring prospects of investing in one of the copper mines. Speaking in an interview at the same function, CNNMIC Vice-President Yang Guang disclosed that his company was targeting investing in either Chambishi or Kansanshi. "We are willing to invest vast sums in the mines. We are impressed with the quality of Zambian ore and our prospects have reached advanced stages," Guang said, but refused to disclose how much his company would invest in Zambia.

Shanzai also disclosed that his team came to discuss the possible opening of a branch of the Bank of China and that another agreement would be signed to ensure the protection of the Chinese investments in Zambia.

### Liberia

**Liberia: ULIMO-J Spokesman Updates Current Fighting With ULIMO-K**

*ABO10720096 London BBC World Services in English 1705 GMT 1 Jul 96*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[PBS Transcribed Text] As you may have heard over the weekend, the clashes in Liberia between ULIMO-J [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia-Johnson faction] on the one hand and ULIMO-K [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia-Koroma faction] and the Congo Defense Force of the other was spread from Tubmanburg and the fleeing civilians who have been forced to move closer and closer to the capital. The current round of fighting for control of the strategic bridges over the Po River and earlier today, ULIMO-J spokesman, Madison Wion, called us from Monrovia. On the line, Josephine Hazely asked Mr. Wion what his latest information was from the battle front:

[Begin recording] [Wion] As of yesterday, to be exact, our forces, the ULIMO-J forces have beaten back the so-called Congo Defense forces. They have dismantled the base. Where they have been located, that is around Basswood and those areas are now under the control of our people and more than that, the ULIMO-K forces have been beaten back. They were thrown beyond the river, that is Po River, and some of them, according to local radio, ran into some Congo settlements — we are talking about (Chayahman) — begin harass people, chasing out civilians and those people begin to complain to the authorities through the national radio and we heard that broadcast and I am telling you now those areas are fully under our control.

[Hazely] Now that you say you have restored some amount of normalcy — if that is the right word — in Tubmanburg, what's happening with the civilian population who've been suffering?

[Wion] What we are doing now is that we are in close contact with the United Nations humanitarian group and as I am talking to you discussions are now being held to make sure that food and medicine are moved in. In fact, a few days ago we had a meeting with the UN special representative here, Ambassador Nyoki, and we all agreed to make sure that we provide security in both Tubmanburg, that is Bomi County and Cape Mount, plus Lower Link, making sure that the food moves in. And so right now, what is being done now is that the UN people have sent people to the Po River to make sure that the [words inaudible] go there to begin discussions. After that then, of course, the food will be moving in.

[Hazely] And of course Po River Bridge, they say some civilians fled to the area. What is their condition at the moment?

[Wion] Well, as we are now in, they have been catered for by the United Nations humanitarian group since they have been there a few days ago. We learn that they were up to about 5,000 that settled there but we are happy now that those who have been giving the problem have been beaten out and that we want to assure the world that as long as we are not attacked all those within our held territory prior to [words inaudible] decision will be taken care of.

[Hazely] Well, what prompted this attack that you're talking about? What started it?

[Wion] I think NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] and ULIMO-K are the best people to answer that question but I think from what we read, according to the situation, these guys were successful in dislodging the forces of General Johnson from Kakata, Todi, and Bong Mines and we have complained with their [word inaudible] fight. We were doing that in respect of the Abuja Accord and to no avail. Again they have still tried to remove all from those other areas under our control simply to have us marginalized and this is impossible.

[Hazely] Now, finally, we are getting news that the former army general, Charles Juju, who was jailed for plotting to overthrow the government has been given clemency. Do you welcome that development?

[Wion] Well, it is nothing for me to welcome as far as ULIMO is concerned or as far as Madison concerned. I think what I know is at the beginning of this fracas, the [word inaudible] fracas, several things happened including the releasing by force of those prisoners by a mobbing crowd and I think it was there where General Juju also was released and if government is saying that they've granted clemency, fine. If that is in the interest of peace, fine. We support that. [end recording]

### Nigeria

**Nigeria: Death of Detained American Causes 'Diplomatic Tension'**

*ABO207102096 (Clandestine) Radio Democrat International in English 2100 GMT 1 Jul 96*

[PBS Transcribed Text] Diplomatic tension between Nigeria and the United States may have heightened following the death of Mr. (Arthur Haughton), an American citizen kept in Nigerian police custody. The United States Embassy, which threatened to press for further investigations into the matter, has declined to collect the corpse from Lagos University Teaching Hospital where Mr. (Arthur Haughton) died.

**Nigeria: Abiola's Son Kola Released From Police Custody**

**AB0207102596 (Clandestine) Radio Democrat International in English 2100 GMT 1 Jul 96**

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Chief Moshood Abiola's eldest son, Kola, arrested for questioning in connection with the death of his stepmother, has been released unconditionally. He was let off at the weekend by the police after almost three weeks in custody. Unconfirmed but reliable sources say six other members of the Abiola family detained by the police are to be released today. They are Abio, Aanku Kaseem, Mori Abiola, Mofu Dosemu, Bashiru, and Tunde Abiola.

**Nigeria: TELL Journalists Report Death Threats, Surveillance**

**AB2806220596 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 28 Jun 96**

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] In Nigeria, journalists of the TELL independent weekly magazine today disclosed that they have received death threats and feel they are under constant surveillance. They said they wish to inform the public of the death threats so that in the event that something happened to them or members of their family, the public would know who was responsible. The influential TELL weekly magazine is known for its hostile attitude toward the Nigerian military regime, and it has been seized on several occasions. [passage omitted]

**Sierra Leone**

**Sierra Leone: RUF Rebels Attack Villages, Kill Civilians in Dolo Chiefdom**

**AB0207061096 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 2000 GMT 1 Jul 96**

[FBIS Transcribed Text] It is reported from Kenema that repeated rebel attacks have been made on several villages in the Dolo Chiefdom during the past couple of weeks by RUF [Revolutionary United Front] fighters. According to an eyewitness account given by one Memo Lahai, the fighters in warning [word indistinct] simultaneously attacked Kundoma, (Kanisahun), Gbanda, and Gbendema, making away with food items and seed rice and abducting some civilians. Five of the captives were reportedly murdered.

(Yogoema) and (Kpeke) villages were also reportedly attacked last week, resulting in the deaths of four civilians while an unspecified number of houses was set on fire. It was further said that over 3,000 civilians have moved from the affected villages to the main town of Dodo, some 28 miles from Kenema. Meanwhile, cases of rebel ambushes along the Kenema-Siagoma and the Kenema-Zimi have also been reported.

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8 July 96

